

127

## HISTORY

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

### Instructions to Candidate

- There are EIGHT questions divided in TWO SECTIONS and printed in ENGLISH.
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any THREE are to be attempted choosing at least ONE question from each Section.
- The number of marks carried by a question/ part is indicated against it.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Name Parth Gupta

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

1. Invigilator's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

2. Invigilator's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Signature Parth

# REMARKS

GS SCORE

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## Section - A

1. Critically examine the following statements in about 150 words: (10 × 5 = 50 Marks)

- (a) The Queen's Proclamation of 1858 made 'outsiders', 'insiders' in India. (10 Marks)
- (b) We have no right to seize Sind, yet we shall do so, and a very advantageous, useful, humane piece of rascality it will be. (10 Marks)
- (c) The British education policy endorsed and supported differentiation in the Indian society. (10 Marks)
- (d) Reforming society through legislations seldom yielded the desired results in India during the colonial period. (10 Marks)
- (e) To a certain extent, the Congress was also responsible for the alienation of Muslims from the mainstream national movement in India. (10 Marks)

5/10 The revolt of 1857 led to remarkable change in the way British governed India based on the Government of India act 1858, issued by Queen's proclamation.

Outsiders

Before the revolt, India was a company's territory and British parliament had indirect control. Hence most of policies were made in India.

The British crown, British government and parliament were outsiders to India.

good  
clarity  
and logic

Outsiders made insiders

~~British~~ The proclamation made British parliament

and government's authority spread to India as well through the Secretary of State for India, with his 15 members Council of India.

Governor General was ~~not~~ now referred as Viceroy.

Also, there was increase of European troops in Bengal army which also meant more outsiders in India.

And Queen's proclamation made Indian Princes as the subsidiaries of Crown. Hence British crown became Supreme political authority in India.

(Not so much insiders)

*good*  
*ambivalent*  
*and*  
*hesitant*  
*critical thinking*

Despite increased presence in India and practices and Indian problems. They remained British in India? and that was the reason of end of British rule later.

lellal bried

6) The annexation of Sindh was illegal as per law but it was done due to commercial and strategic interests.

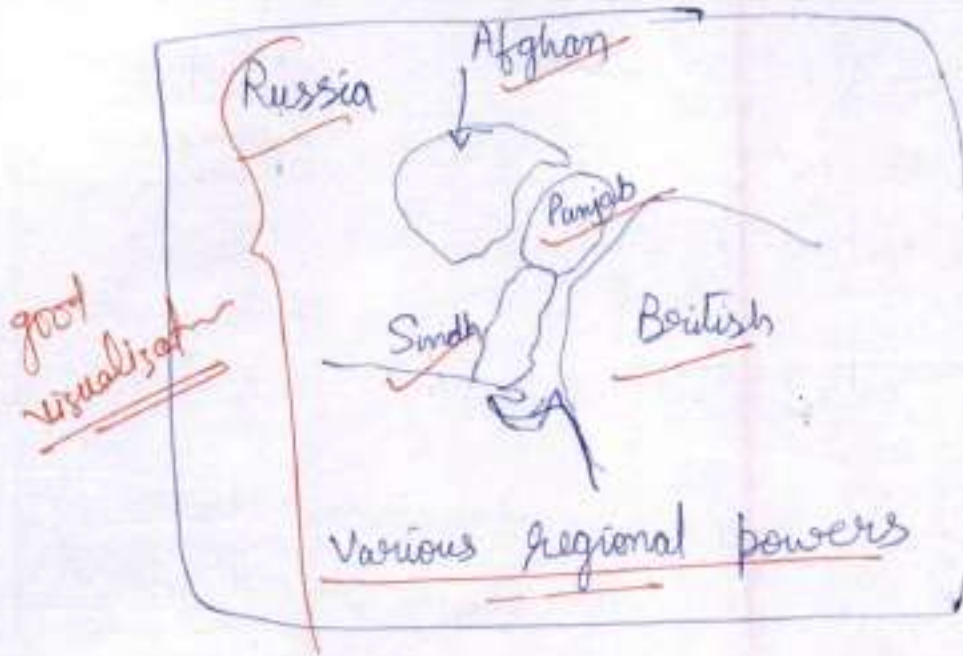
No right to seize Sindh

Sindh had signed subsidiary alliance with British and it was guaranteed internal autonomy. Charles Napier was appointed as British resident to Sindh court. in 1839

Reason behind annexation

Commercially, Sindh was rich province. Agriculturally fertile and the riverine navigation based trade were attracting British. Also, it was a huge market for British goods.

Strategically, Sindh was crucial to British NW policy, influence in Afghanistan and check Russia.



British had failed in ~~the~~ their Afghan war and needed strong influence in their politics. For this they needed contiguous borders with it. Punjab was already strong. Hence Sindh became the victim.

Annexation was also justified <sup>so as</sup> to end misrule of Amirs, but that is questionable.

Hence in this manner, Charles Napier justified his act of annexation of Sindh in 1843.

Well done!

All the best!

5  
 c) British Education policy was driven by utilitarianism and imperial motives and this encouraged more differentiation.

The education policy can be traced to Charter Act 1813 which various orientalist experiments like Calcutta Madarassa, Sanskrit College etc. ~~But in a way~~

But it took concrete shape under Charter Act 1813. It provided for Downward filtration theory whereby those with means and tradition of learning and sufficient leisure to spread it should be educated.

Hence the focus was on zamindars and the rich moneylender groups, princes etc. They formed the support base of the colonial state.

The use of English as the means of instruction further restricted social mobility. Schools were in limited numbers as the govern-  
 ment's focus was on quality and not mass education.

The western education concept took many traditional minded groups away from education.

In many cases, administration allowed the caste barriers to guide the practices in schools thereby disallowing untouchables from education.

Even the woods dispatch 1854 tried to bring focus on mass education, it could not achieve much and by the end of 19th Century 2 classes emerged in urban areas:

Industrialist class → from forward castes

Working class → less educated or uneducated; lower castes

With the other factors of differentiation

Hence British rule couldn't bring about social transition because that was not in their interests.

d) Reforms through legislations were a crucial way to bring about social change but they seldom brought results.



### Reforms led to results

When the law was prohibitive in nature and the crime was much easier to be recognised and reported, the results were achieved as in case of Sati, Thuggee etc.

These laws also helped Indian social reformers advance their movements eg, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwarachandra Vidyasagar etc. ~~got~~ legal backing and could demand action from local administration.

### Results were not so forthcoming

i) When the law allowed for a socially unacceptable act like widows remarriage this led to limited results.

ii) When the law tried to go beyond the capacity of state to enforce, the results were less eg, child marriages.

And many a times laws and their implementation were themselves discriminatory seen in corrupt judiciary, police of colonial period.

Hence the results were seldom achieved.

e) Alienation of Muslims from mainstream was one of the main weaknesses of national movement that led to partition.

### Role of Congress

Congress conceptualisation of nation was not the federation of communities as seen by Muslim League. Thus those leaders who talked of Muslim interests didn't get support from GNC.

The rise of Hindu Mahasabha and its support within GNC led to alienation of Muslim leaders. This can also be seen in rise of Responsivists like MR Jaikar, in Swraj party.

GNC didn't understand the nature of Muslim League's communitism. It also showed an arrogant attitude to Muslim League after 1937 elections. This led to alienation. Grandhiji's withdrawal of NCM 1922 also led to alienation.

### Other factors

- i) Political compulsions of Muslim League.
- ii) Divide and rule policy of British which began from separate electorate.

Remarks

- iii) Social - Economic backwardness of Muslims.

2. (a) "The Swadeshi movement had all the elements of a Gandhian movement". Critically analyse. (15 Marks)
- (b) "Post 1813, the Christian Missionary doctrine was more insensitive and wounding than healing and responsive". Comment. (15 Marks)
- (c) "Commercialization had different meanings for different people, in different places and at different times". Evaluate. (20 Marks)

Q) Swadeshi movement 1905 emerged in the aftermath of Bengal partition ~~do~~ by Lord Curzon, to weaken national movement.

Swadeshi movement with elements of Gandhian movement

It was designed as a constructive movement where ~~pepo~~ people will showcase their self-reliance or atma shakti. At the same time it had another strand of political extremism demanding for Swaraj. These two strands are similar to Gandhian movements.

National education was stressed upon and National College of Calcutta under Aurobindo Ghosh came up. Arbitration courts were setup and many disputes were resolved and Swadesh Bandhab Samiti of Ashwini Kumar Ghosh was quite popular in this regard. This was similar to the Gandhian constructive program.

Also the boycott of foreign goods, law-courts, govt. education etc was organised. This too was similar to how Gandhian movements saw boycotts like in non-cooperation movement.

Many Political extremists tried to increase role of masses. ~~But~~ Tilak celebrated Ganesh Chaturthi and Shivaji puja to increase mass participation in protests. Even Gandhian movements saw masses' participation.

### Limitations

i) GNC didn't have organisational strength in 1905 due to which Gandhian movements were more successful as in 1920. Nagpur session GNC got proper org-structure.

ii) The rift between moderates and extremists was there which finally led to Surat split. In Gandhian movements, while the small critics were there but leadership of

Grandhiji remained unchallenged.

iii) The all India character of movement got strengthened under Grandhiji.

Hence though Swadeshi movement was a precursor to Grandhian movements, there were some weaknesses to be addressed.

Well tried

b) Post 1813, with the Charter act 1813, there was an increase in the Christian missionary activity as the act allowed for entry of Christian missionaries to India.

Before the act, the ~~more~~ missionaries carried their activities in the grip of education and were careful not to instigate local tensions.

After the act, because of legal sanction, and a renewed zeal of Evangelicalism, propaganda increased to disproportionate levels. The mission white man's burden and

aries targetted the lower sections with material incentives. Often english education was shown as reward for conversion, which increased employment prospects.

This hurt the Indian sentiments who were closely attached to their religions. Missionary activities in army camps were resented and many small rebellions happened in army.

The pressure from christian missionaries led to passage of lax loci act which also saw opposition from Indians.

Many social reformers like Raja Rammohan

Roy criticised such missionary acts as against true spirit of religion. He criticised orthodoxy in christianity. Many christian missionaries were angry at his criticism. For him, true modernisation was not to be achieved through blind aping of west but through a healthy

mix of Indian and western traditions.

Hence ~~this~~ ~~best~~ and Hence these wounds of missionary acts led to many tribal uprisings like Santhal heol and even the revolt of 1857 had a major cause in such missionary acts.

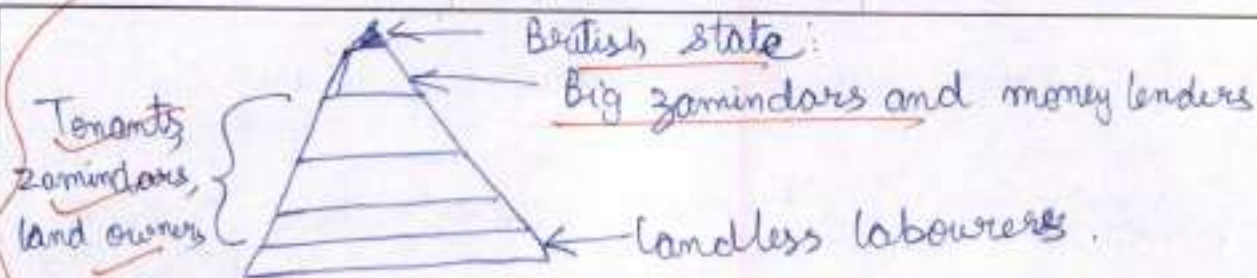
good linkage ability

c) (2/2) Commercialisation is the process which transforms a self-sufficient economic system to surplus producing system for getting commercial gains.

It had different meanings at different places, times and for different people.

Commercialisation for different people

Commercialisation was always accompanied with differentiation of peasantry and other production activities. eg, in peasantry commercialisation led to:



In the industrial sector commercialisation led to emergence of: Middle class

Industrialist class  
Working class

Hence Commercialisation is always welcomed by the ruling and rich sections but despised by weak, vulnerable and poor section.

### Different places

Commercialisation involves production of surplus for selling in distant markets

At the producing areas, there is prosperity if there is welfare state. But Commercialisation accompanied by colonisation led to exploitation





Markets were generally in the European nations and in urban areas of colonies.

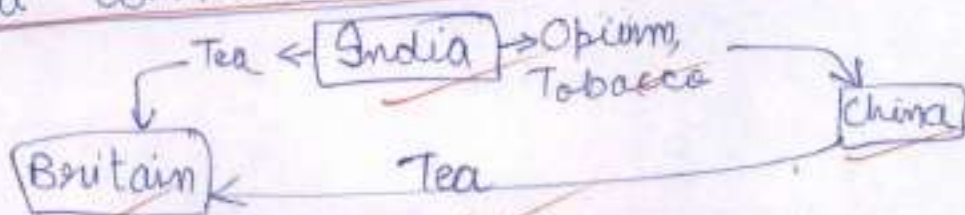
Different times

Commercialisation in medieval period didn't involve as high level of exploitation as in case of modern period.

The availability of technology for production, transport, etc shaped the meaning of commercialisation.

Also the kind of government too shaped different views on commercialisation. A pro-people government like that of Mughals led to richness of India due to better commercialisation of production.

Colonial government however followed controlled commercialisation:



Hence it can be concluded that commercialisation is a way to increase production which can yield differing outcomes based on the government, the technology, resources, people etc.

Nice conceptual  
clarity →  
articulate  
All the best

3. (a) Tribal uprisings in India did not maintain the same characteristics throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Elaborate. (15 Marks)
- (b) How far do you believe that the peasantry community in India had started handling the issues related to them by their own from the second decade of 20<sup>th</sup> century. (15 Marks)
- (c) Assessing the Quit India Movement as a 'Spontaneous Revolution' would be an incomplete interpretation; it would be to look up at it as the climax point of Gandhian Satyagraha movements. Discuss. (20 Marks)

a) Tribal uprisings were one of the main strands of national struggle against colonial rule. Their character shows continuous evolution ~~from~~ along with overall national movement.

Evolution:



good facts

<The tribal movements show continuous evolution. In the earlier tribal movements like Kol rebellion, focus was more on attacking the exploitative elements of British rule. There was less level of organisation. The leadership was from the traditional tribal leaders. The level of violence was high and no

much propaganda and social mobilisation.

However in the Santhral Kool of 1856,  
as Ranjit Guha explains, the movement was  
a political struggle with many modern elements.

i) It had an ideology based on religion.

ii) It had the objective of ending colonial rule with Satyuga.

iii) It had a class of leaders with exceptional quality to inspire masses like Sido and Kanku.  
They were shown with supernatural qualities.

iv) It clearly identified its enemies as these outsiders who exploited them.

v) It had a social mobilisation program with rallies and meetings conducted.

vi) The use of violence was however still there.

These aspects were continued by later struggles like Munda Ulgulan with greater reliance on leadership's role.

Another aspect that evolved from Santal hood was the attention given by middle classes to Tribals' problems and this led to many legal concessions.

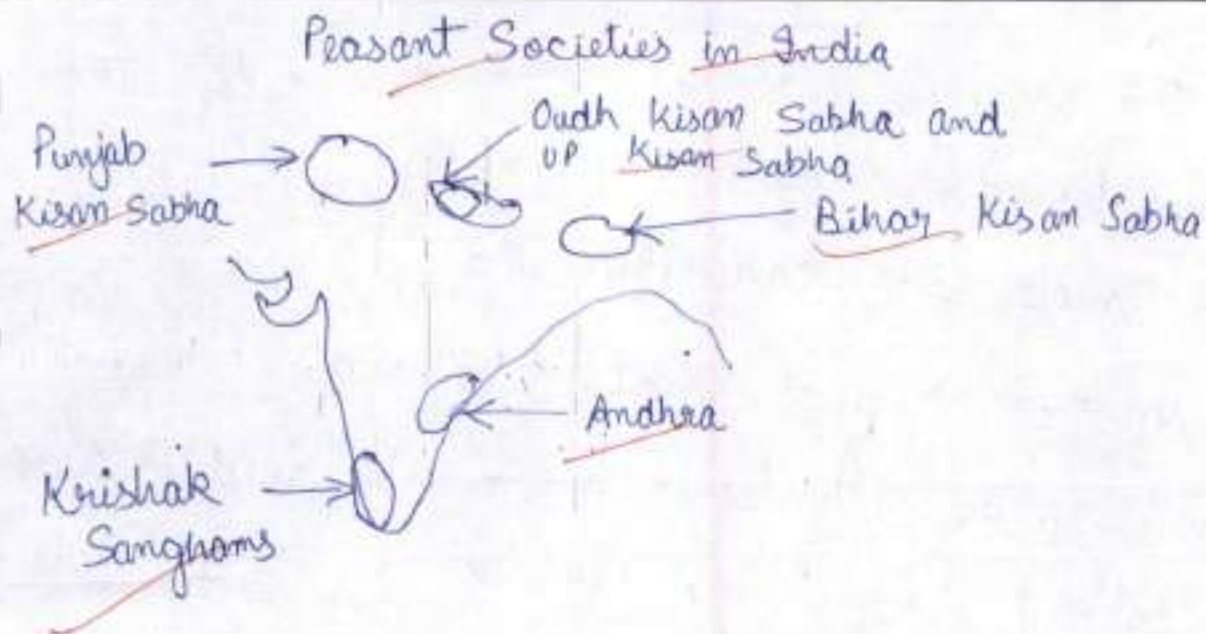
poor structure  
and  
clarity

Change

~~However~~ This trend finally merged in Gandhian movements as seen in the non-cooperation and Civil Disobedience movements.

70 Issues of peasantry formed the basis of rise of national movement. As the movement grew, peasants themselves began to organise.

From 1920s onwards there was growth in the Kisan sabhas across India. This was due to growth of new batch of leaders like Pt Nehru, Subhash Bose etc. Also success of Russian Revolution gave boost to peasant movement.



Hence there was considerable proliferation of peasant societies. However, they were still dependent on GNC for leadership guidance, getting their demands met by British etc.

Their strength increased in 1930s due to formation of All India Kisan Sabha and Congress Socialist Party. Also many workers' and peasants' union had come up. Thus under new radical leaders like Suhami Sahajanand, there was greater autonomy in handling their issues.

This led INC to adopt radical agrarian reform agenda for 1937 elections.

They adopted Kisan manifesto. However, failure of INC govts to implement it led to differences and slowly peasants began to claim greater autonomy.

elaborate  
this part

However, they could never fully isolate from national movement which could be seen in Quit India movement.

Well tried

① Quit India movement was a remarkably different movement from other Grandhian satyagrahas which has led to debates among historians.

Quit India as Spontaneous

It is seen as spontaneous because of the high level of violence involved and that it broke out when all major INC leaders

were imprisoned.

There also seems to have been very little planning and direction towards the movement.

However, on a closer analysis, such an interpretation might not be accurate.

### Quit India as Climax of Gandhian Satyagraha

Quit India movement came at a time when Gupps mission had failed, threat of Japanese invasion loomed large and British government had started the denial policy.

Masses needed to be lifted up from spirit of defeat to put resistance to Japanese and pressurise British for independence.

Gandhiji justified violence by masses because he felt that it was <sup>the</sup> state perpetrated violence which forced masses to be violent.

Moreover, in the do or die speech on 8<sup>th</sup> August, Gandhiji had given a broad list



of activities to be done to present against British which involved violence and parallel governments too.

Also, if seen in broader perspective, GNC, since individual Satyagraha was preparing for mass movement. Grandhiji undertook tours across India. And even in earlier movements the local initiative was left to local leaders.

Hence in many ways it was inline with Grandhian strategy.

It can be seen as dimase of 'satyagraha' because it was in this that Grandhiji allowed violence because masses were ready for it. This was the success of earlier controlled mass movements that new masses came whole heartedly for freedom. Hence

Quit India serves a crucial purpose in overall evolution of Grandhian satyagraha.

11/10/2021  
with  
or with

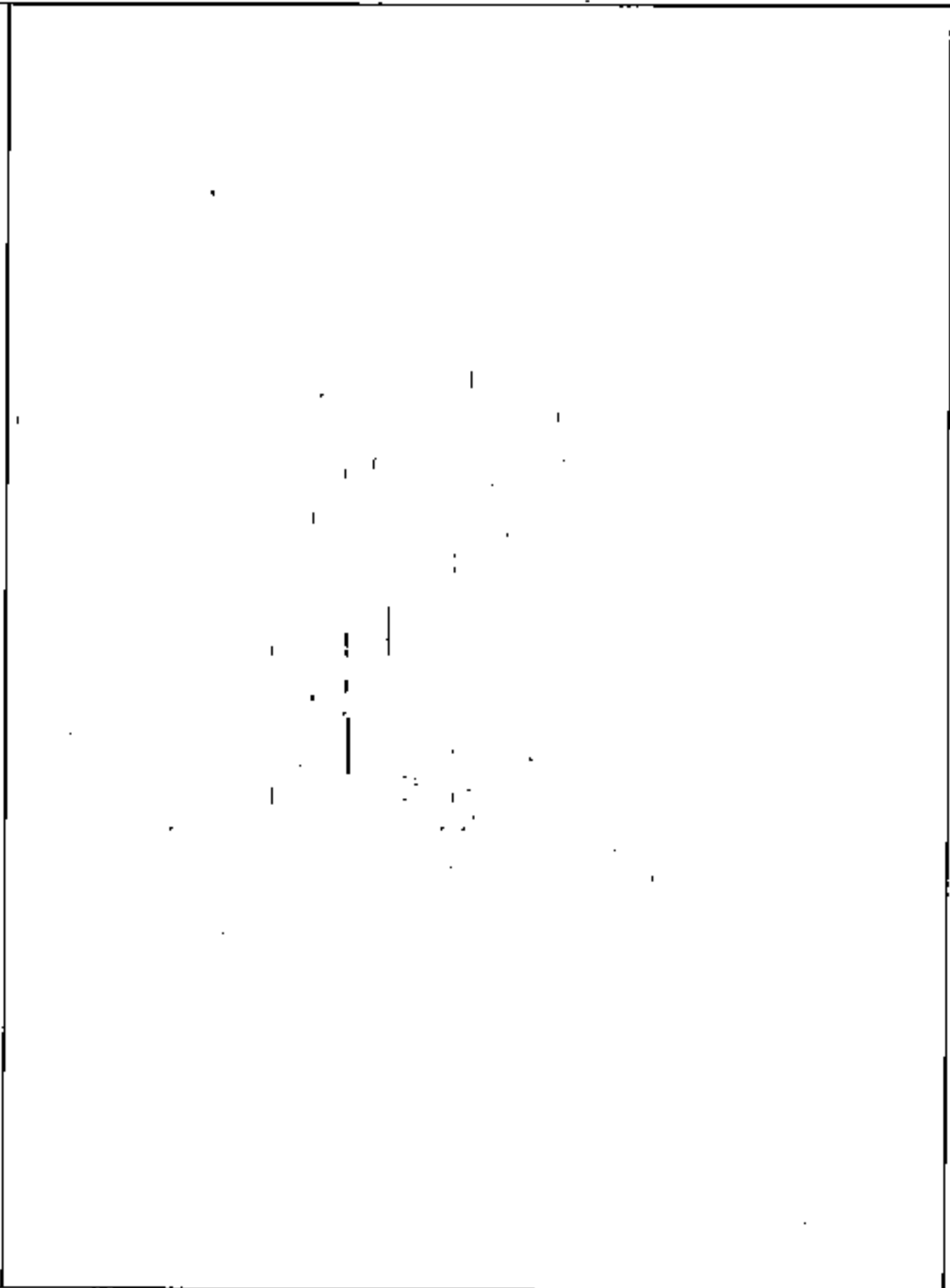
Remarks

4. (a) Birth of Hindu fundamentalist ideology was a crude reality of India in the third decade of 20<sup>th</sup> century. Critically analyse. (15 Marks)
- (b) Do you think that the partition of India was unavoidable? (20 Marks)
- (c) "The emergency of 1975 was the outcome of a systematic failure in the time of social, economic, and political crisis that prevailed in India". Discuss. (15 Marks)

*Remarks*

*Remarks*

Remarks



Remarks

Remarks

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*Remarks*



Remarks

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*Remarks*

## Section - B

5. Critically examine the following statements in about 150 words: (10 × 5 = 50 Marks)
- (a) Critically examine the essence of the idea of progress espoused by the enlightenment thinkers? (10 Marks)
- (b) Examine the salient features of the Russian socialist industrialisation. Compare and contrast it with capitalist industrialization? (10 Marks)
- (c) The peace settlements ending the first-world war ushered in what came to be known as the "Twenty-year crisis" leading to the Second World War. Critically analyse. (10 Marks)
- (d) Discuss the different paths of Britain and Germany to industrialisation. (10 Marks)
- (e) Explain the main features of the US Federal Constitution. (10 Marks)

a) 5) As per various thinkers of enlightenment the idea of progress carried different dimensions

i) For the continental rationalists, it was seen as the advancement of capacity to reason. Prominent thinkers were Voltaire and Montesquieu who advocated for liberty, separation of powers etc.

ii) For the British empiricists, progress meant better understanding of phenomenon of nature. John Locke belonged to this school. He advocated progress as guarantee for life, liberty and property.

iii) Romanticists like JJ Rousseau believed that real progress is moral progress and not material progress. He, in his discourse on science and art asked people to go for inner moral goals.

iv) Skepticists like Kant believed that real progress lies in balance of all the 3 aspects.

His concept of transcendental idealism tried to bring this balance. He also advocated

for universal moral law and behaviours based on deontological ethics.

Will try to write all aspects

Hence idea of progress was having differing connotations for different schools which together shaped modern world.

b) Russia under the communist rule began to industrialise on socialist lines. There were various phases in this industrial growth:

- i) Wartime Communism upto 1921
- ii) New Economic Policy (1922-28)
- iii) Centrally planned economy under Stalin.

### Features

- i) Its focus was on import substitution.
- ii) Its focus was on state led industrialisation especially under Stalin.
- iii) Lenin also focussed on getting foreign FDI, like from Germany.
- iv) Focus was on basic and heavy industries.
- v) Under Stalin, collectivisation of farms was also focussed to provide for industrial needs.
- vi) Workers' rights were given adequate importance through Soviets.

### Comparison to Capitalist industrialisation

~~It led Capitalist Capitalism~~

- i) Profit was sole motive of production and market forces guided Capitalist

industries. But in socialistic model, prices were controlled, profits limited and private enterprises restricted.

ii) Capitalist industries should less regard for workers' rights but not so with socialist industries.

iii) Socialist industrialisation was centrally planned but not the case with capitalist industries.

iv) Consumer goods because of their higher consumption rates are focussed in capitalist industries.

Hence both models have different objectives and give differing results.

c) The Paris peace treaties did not resolve the basic causes of conflict and sowed seeds for new one.

Paris peace treaties led to the 20 year crisis

Paris peace treaties were not based on 14 points of Woodrow Wilson which ~~caused~~ led to anger in defeated nations.

The treaties were harsh in nature as they put complete war guilt on Germany. They were designed to humiliate German nationalism by France. This discredited the Weimar republic which contributed to rise of Nazism.

The parcelling of German territories to other countries also made treaties morally corrupt and League of Nations couldn't defend such proposals later. This led to aggressive German foreign policy.

As these treaties rejected Italian claims, Italy's nationalism also was hurt leading to rise of Fascism.

In comparison, the Vienna settlement of 1815 provided a much stable future and leaders could have learnt from it.

Treaty of Versailles had certain practical defects:

- i) Huge war indemnity of £ 6600 million on Germany.
- ii) limit on size of its army.
- iii) Giving away of resource rich Saar mines to France.

This led to slow economic recovery and a condition of US sponsoring its own debt:



Thus when the depression of 1929 came, it had global impacts and recovery didn't happen until ~~1939~~ 1940s

Hence Paris treaties were continuously destabilising the inter-war period.

d) British and German industrialisation had much different pathways.



British	German
i) Supported by strong state.	i) Began when German states were fragmented politically.
ii) Role of colonial empire was immense in the growth.	ii) Had no colonies due to weaker political state. Role of Zollverein customs union played a role.
iii) Time period of industrial growth: <u>1750s - 1820s</u>	iii) Time period of industrialisation: <u>1830s - 1890s</u> .
iv) Major industries were textile, iron and steel.	iv) Chemical industry, iron and steel were major pillars.
v) Its markets were in Europe and in colonies.	v) Market was mainly in Europe.

Nice table of comparison

Hence both of them followed different paths, but both had <sup>similar</sup> advantages in terms of resources like coal, iron, ~~and~~ an entrepreneurial spirit and a nationalistic spirited administration which ensured fast industrial growth.

1. table

e) US federal constitution features: :

3/10

i) It provides for a written constitution and a rigid one to prevent the federal government usurping states' powers.

ii) It provides dual citizenship: ~~where~~ national and state citizenship.

iii) It provides for indestructible union of indestructible states.

iv) Independent judiciary to ensure the federal nature of constitution.

v) Division of powers between centre and states, like law and order is with states.

vi) Bicameral parliament at centre with Senate representing 2 representatives from each state.

vii) No emergency provisions to usurp states' powers.

10/10

fact are good  
Require more analysis

6. (a) "The French Revolution was the outcome of conspiracy against the 'legitimate' authorities". In the context of this statement, examine how the fear of revolution led to the theory of revolutionary conspiracy in other parts of the world for the future generation. (15 Marks)
- (b) There are different types of colonies rather than one single colonialism. In this context, compare and contrast British and French imperialism regarding things such as governing philosophies and their impact upon the colonial population. (20 Marks)
- (c) What is the concept of total war? Trace its roots historically. How has the coming of total war led to large scale changes in the making of our society? Discuss briefly. (15 Marks)

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*Remarks*

Remarks

*Remarks*

*Remarks*

Remarks



*Remarks*

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Remarks

7. (a) The system of capitalism that produced development in the western world created underdevelopment in the colony. In this sense imperialism and colonialism are two sides of the same coin. Examine. (20 Marks)
- (b) "The UN was not created to take mankind to heaven, but to save humanity from hell". In the context of this statement, evaluate the role of the UN. (15 Marks)
- (c) Analyse the factors for the collapse of soviet communism and the Soviet Union. Did perestroika cause the fall of the USSR? (15 Marks)

a) (12) Capitalistic economic system brought about remarkable changes in the levels of prosperity across world.

Its development is closely linked to growth of imperialism and colonialism.

Imperialism →

Metropolitan centre sees its colonies as the empire and zone for resource collection

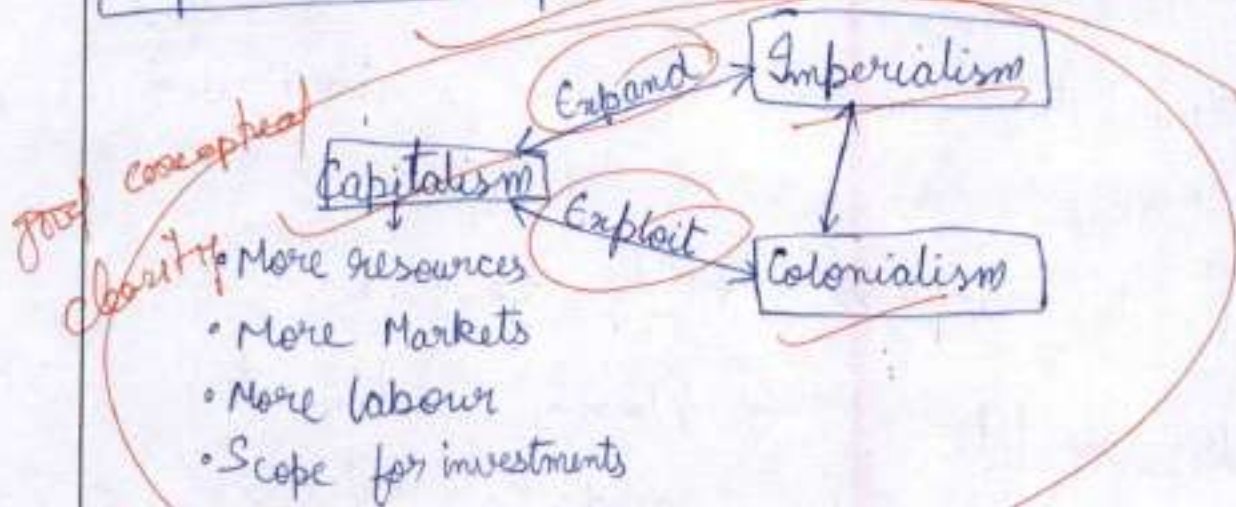
Colonialism →

Colonies see the metropolitan system as exploiting their resources for personal gains

~~In both these systems, resource~~  
Both of these systems were differing perspective of the same phenomenon: exploitation of resources in far off areas.

And this is how they are linked to Capitalism.

### Capitalism - Imperialism and colonialism



So Capitalism drove imperial expansion and colonial exploitation.

### Capitalism: differing outcomes

It brought differing outcomes because of different motives:

- i) In Metropolitan centres, it had centres of consumption, more stringent laws, ~~and~~ similar racial groups, and a people government.

Hence here the quality of life improved.  
 Moreover, the colonial revenues were used  
 to improve lives of people. eg., how  
drain of wealth from India was used  
 to improve people's life in UK.

ii) In colonies, the colonial exploitative  
 state, different racial groups, social  
 backwardness, and no legal protections  
 led to exploitation of masses. eg., how  
agriculture was commercialised in India  
 to benefit UK's industries. New  
 methods ~~was~~ like financial capitalism  
 came to keep colonial people outside  
 the industrial economy.

good  
example

Hence in this manner, capitalism  
drive imperialism and colonialism, but soon  
with more and more pro-people laws it  
was made more people centric.

b) UN was created after 2nd world war to prevent such conflicts in future.

Successes → Prevented from hell

i) It resolved various conflicts like the :

a) West New Guinea conflict

b) Korean war by using the uniting for peace resolution.

c) Gulf War 1980-88

ii) It also helped in providing platform to reduce tensions like after the Cuban Missile crisis 1962.

iii) Its various commissions have helped in improving the quality of life of people worldwide eg,

ILO → improved workers' conditions

WHO → Better health services in poor countries.

- iv) It also fought against racial discriminations like Apartheid.
- v) It has helped in process of decolonisation like the decolonisation of Indonesia, Vietnam etc.
- vi) It is helping civil societies globally to improve their visibility eg., OPCW.

Weaknesses → couldn't take to heaven

- i) Delays in decision making leading to failures like Israel Palestine issue, Kashmir conflict, due to Veto power of P5.
- ii) It could not prevent cold war and arms race.
- iii) Domination by P5 in its affairs like deployment of UNPKF.
- iv) less powers with UNGA and Secretary General.

v) less funds to take up meaningful development efforts.

vi) Huge ~~and~~ bureaucracy and red tapism.

Hence UN needs to reform itself to revive its role in global affairs.

here → write the way forward

c) The collapse of USSR was due

to various factors:

i) Economic factors like excessive reliance on crude oil, no private initiative, centrally planned economy, shortage of consumer goods and economic pressures due to arms race contributed to decline.

ii) Political factors like the factionalism in ~~USSR~~ Communist party led by Boris Yelstin, Corruption, red tapism,



Russification of non Russian nationalities too contributed to disintegration. When Gorbachev discontinued Brezhnev doctrine, there was greater scope for revolution.

### Perestroika as cause behind fall

Perestroika refers to the restructuring policy in polity and economy, by Gorbachev.

As per this,

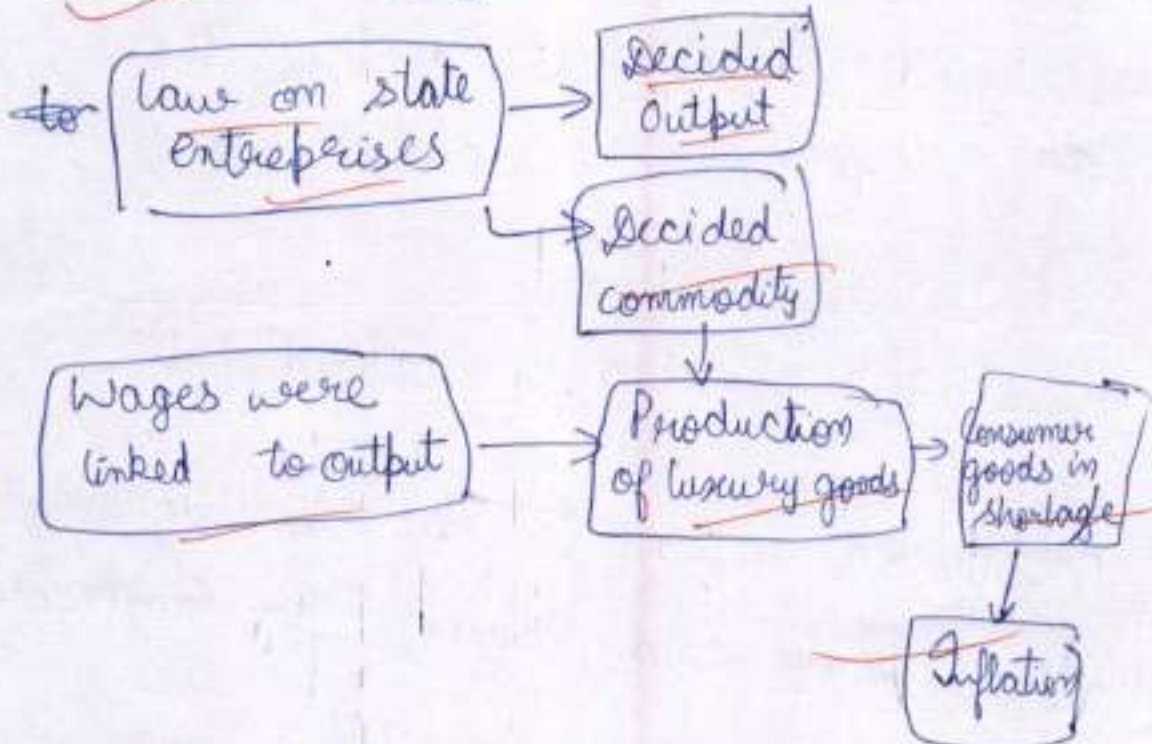
i) Private enterprise was allowed and limited partnerships were allowed.

Law on State enterprises gave freedom to factories to decide on output commodity and quantity. Managers were to be elected by workers.

ii) Politically, the local soviets were elected, and at highest level Gorbachev

Created 2 committees to advise him.

Perestroika for decline



Due to inflation, there was resentment.

Also the 2 central committees restricted powers of Communist party and hence there were reactions.

*good analysis*  
In this sense Perestroika did lead to disintegration. Had Gorbachev followed a much careful policy like that of Lenin, he could have saved the empire.

8. (a) What do we broadly understand by decolonization? What are the different theoretical models to understand decolonisation? (20 Marks)
- (b) Before the First World War, the USA was primarily a debtor nation; however, it emerged from the war as a creditor country. Explain. (15 Marks)
- (c) Define unipolarity and in brief discuss the challenges in a unipolar world. (15 Marks)

Overall → good

Content  
Context  
Way of Presentation

All the best

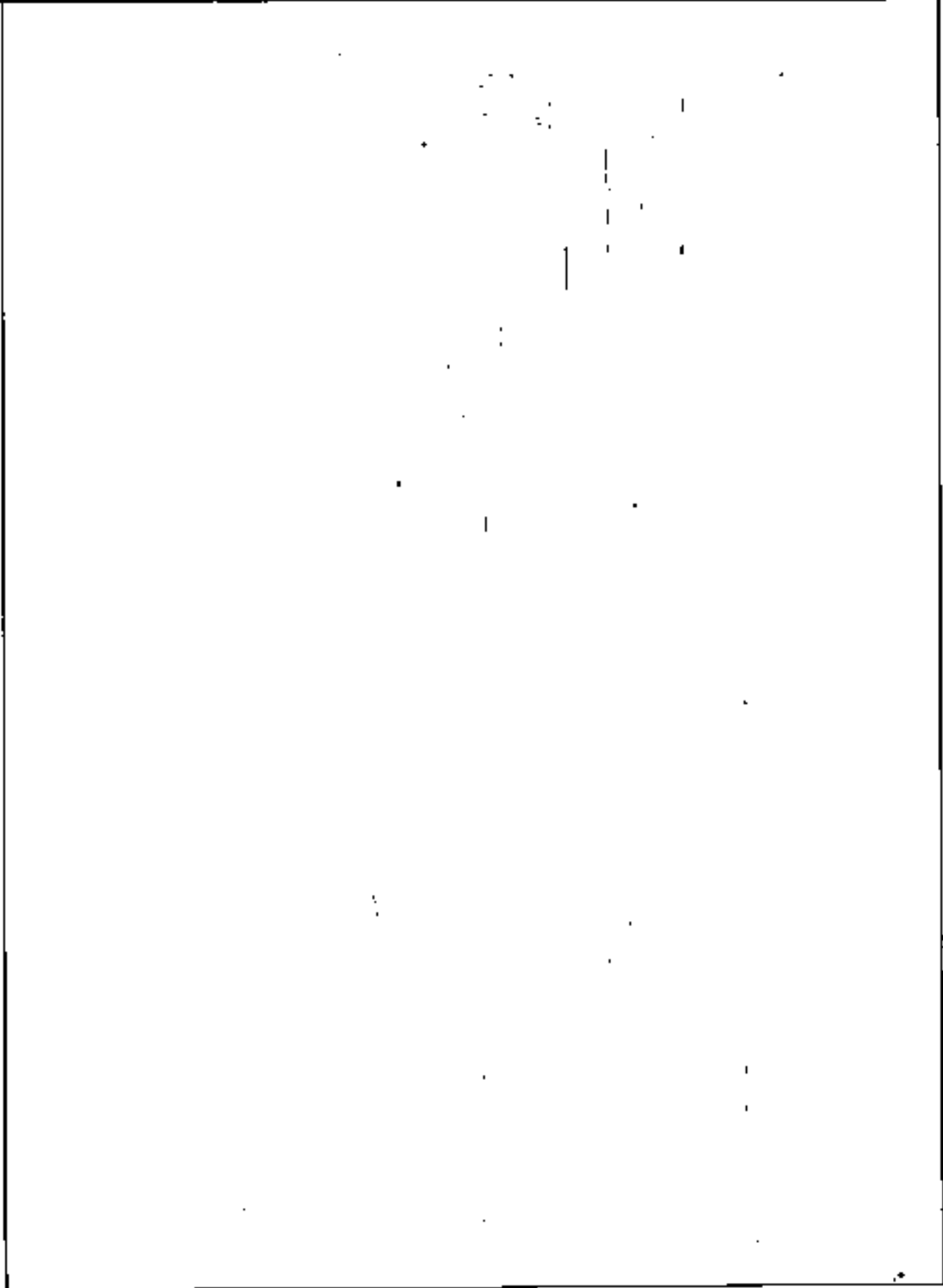
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Remarks

Remarks

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*Remarks*



Remarks

Remarks



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Remarks

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Remarks